

To the Loyal Inhabitants.

In view of the approaching Convention to be held in this city, for the highly disloyal purpose of depreciating the currency of the national Government, would it not be well for the loyal citizens of Utah also to hold a public meeting, with a view of finding out firstly who stand squarely with the Government and who do not, and secondly, to bind ourselves not to purchase from, or in any way encourage these disloyalists in our midst, who, without the courage openly to face the music as rebels in arms, are yet doing their puffy utmost to embarrass Government in these the days of her need? It seems to us that such an expression of opinion is demanded at our hands, and as we are to a great extent the purchasing and paying class of the community, the expression of our opinions and determination in this respect must be regarded, and our carrying out our views severely felt by the classes who would fain profit by the calamity of our country. Who will make the movement?

The following dispatch, received by a prominent Banking firm in this city, was handed us for publication, and it will be seen thereby that the offers for bounty papers to which we referred on yesterday, in a condemnatory strain, were justified by the advice received by the Bankers:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25th.
Bounty papers are worth sixty-five cents on the dollar, in coin.

At the same time, the term "Bounty papers" does not refer to the pay due a discharged man or a re-enlisted veteran on his former enlistment, which is "Extra pay," and authorized by the act of 1863, while the "Bounty" is authorized by, and comes under a subsequent act of 1864, and is paid only by installments, as the enlistment of the soldier progresses. We judge that this is the cause of the misunderstanding, which evidently exists.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.—It will be seen by a special dispatch received from Fort Bridger, U. T., that no further trouble need be anticipated from the aborigines in that vicinity, and that the actual damage inflicted by them, and heretofore reported, was much smaller than the account received. The Indians have had too bitter an experience of the fighting qualities of the Californians at Bear River and elsewhere, to be very anxious for a collision with our troops, and there is therefore no likelihood of any outbreak in this military District.

Special Dispatch to the Vedette.

Fort Bridger, July 29th.

The force which was sent out in pursuit of the Indians has returned to this Post. The Indians, by some means, learned that the soldiers were on the march, and speedily decamped eastward and are passing the mountains. They have committed no serious depredations beyond taking a few head of horses and helping themselves to supplies for their immediate necessities. No apprehension need be entertained of troubles this side of the mountains in this district.

The emigration, stage line, etc., will receive all necessary protection in case of further difficulty, which is not apprehended.

The Reese River Reveille, says that 21,000 ounces of crude bullion was received at the different assay offices in Austin, N. T., during the week ending July 24th.

Salt Lake merchants have added 80 per cent to the price of their goods, and in one day flour was sent up from \$14 to \$24 per hundred; and all in obedience to the commands of the Mormon Church, which is in favor of a gold currency.—*Sac Bee*.

FROM BOISE.—A gentleman recently returned from the Boise River mines, informs the editor of the Nevada Transcript that the country is overrun with people. He estimates the population at 30,000, and thinks the mines will furnish employment for about 5,000.

PASSAGE EAST.—Fare on both lines of steamers from San Francisco has for the present been fixed as follows: First cabin, \$125; second cabin, \$75; steerage, \$50.

San Francisco, July 25th.

The Mexican population in the southern counties of this State are beginning to take sides for and against Maximilian's usurpation. The great majority appear to support Juarez. They are said to express regret that the United States did not long since extend a protective over Mexico.

Sailed—Steamer John L. Stephens for Matatlan with mining machinery and stores valued at \$150,000.

Arrived—Ship Sunrise from New York.

San Francisco, July 26th.
Charles L. Weller, ex-Postmaster of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Alcatraz, for treasonable language at a Copperhead Club meeting. He is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, arrived from Panama last evening.

Produce is coming in more liberally. The wheat crop is meagre, and selling at three qts. a pound. Further declines in crushed sugar, which is now selling at 15 cents.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, July 26th.

The Tribune's special of the 25th, has the following: A dispatch from Atlanta, received by Government this evening, estimates our losses in Friday's battle at about 3,000, and that of the rebels 6,000, with about 800 dead rebels buried in front of our left wing. The fighting is described to have been terrific, the rebels making repeated charges with bayonets and being each time repulsed with much slaughter and finally driven into their fortifications. The rebels destroyed all their immense depots of provisions in Atlanta, and are believed to be retreating by the Macon road. Our cavalry will probably intercept their retreat time enough to enable our infantry to come up.

A dispatch just received, announces the successful result of Gen. Rosseau's cavalry expedition on the flanks of Hood's army at Atlanta. Rosseau's force left Decatur a few days since, crossing the Chattahoochee; his column proceeded down the railroad towards Montgomery, Ala., burning all the railroad bridges. Arriving at Montgomery, the column diverged, and destroyed the railroad at different points for 20 miles south. The column under Gen. Garrard which left Decatur at the same time, destroyed the railroad between that place and Covington. The large railroad bridges crossing the Cahabuckee and Yellow rivers, were burned. Both columns arrived safely at Marietta, their loss being trifling.

Philadelphia, July 26th.

The Bulletin's special from Washington says: Gen. Crook met the enemy on Saturday at Winchester, and was repulsed and driven back to Williamsport by way of Martinsburg. Gen. Crook commanded the militia. A dispatch from Chambersburg, says there are no signs of the rebels advancing further than Martinsburg.

Baltimore, July 26th.

The American has the following: The city last night was full of exciting rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the forces under Averill. Among the rumors prevalent were the death of Gen. Kelly, Averill, and Col. Mulligan. The facts as ascertained are that Averill, after a successful encounter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand. After heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday (the rebels were in the meantime reinforced) Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels pursued, and yesterday occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the telegraph wires and commenced the destruction of the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Our forces, according to best advice we could obtain, were concentrating at Harper's Ferry. It is rumored that the rebels are in large force, but this can hardly be possible, beyond the actual force under Early and Breckenridge. The object of the rebels in returning is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains and plunder, and to secure as great a portion as possible across the Shenandoah Valley. Probably they may again make a raid into Maryland for more plunder. Nothing authentic is known of the extent of the disaster to our forces beyond Winchester, and there is no confirmation of the death of Averill, Kelly and Mulligan. We learn that orders have been sent for the removal of the army and medical stores from Frederick last night. Gen. Wallace has convened the Loyal Leaguers, and it is reported that a heavy fight has taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter was repulsed, also that several pieces of artillery and two brigades were captured by the rebels. It is impossible to ascertain the true state of affairs in that region. No doubt exists, but that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of Hunter.

New York, July 26th.

The Herald's Washington special says: Reports from Atlanta are regarded as highly satisfactory, and indicative of a much more substantial victory than the mere occupation of that city would have been. According to official accounts the rebel army has lost 12,000 men since Hood assumed command, while the whole of Sherman's losses will not exceed 3,500. It is believed that Hood's army must become thoroughly demoralized.

Cincinnati, July 26th.

On the 15th, a detachment of 250 men encamped near Searcy, were surrounded and attacked by 1,500 rebels, under Shelby. A portion of the detachment, after a desperate fight, cut their way out, but 120 of them were killed, drowned or captured. Scouts report that Shelby has seven pieces of artillery. Reports from Pine Bluff say that Fagan crossed the Arkansas river below that place. Colonel Clayton's command started out to meet him, but finding the rebels too strong, returned to Pine Bluff.

Baltimore, July 26th.

Nothing definite is yet known in regard to the movements of the rebels in Shenandoah Valley. As far as we are able to learn, Averill is not killed, but was compelled by a greatly superior force, to fall back to the Potomac, and from thence through Martinsburg to Williamsport carrying with him the entire garrison at that point. Fort Monroe correspondence announces during last week large arrivals of refugees from the South, consisting of old men, women and children of all nationalities. They say the authorities at Richmond grant free passes to all women and children who wish to come North. Some of these refugees say they heard Sheridan had attacked Early in his retreat, and captured a large number of cattle and wagons. The fight is said to have taken place near Staunton.

New York, July 26th.

A special says the rebels are not any nearer the Potomac than Martinsburg. The raiding forces under Early moved through the Gap on Sunday morning, into the Valley; here they encountered the forces of Averill, Crook, and part of Hunter's command, whom they compelled to retreat. Averill's loss is heavy, the rebel force greatly outnumbering ours. The Commercial's special says Government is expecting the return of the rebels, and is making preparations to prevent serious incursions into Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is believed the plunder lately obtained, has been deposited in Shenandoah Valley to supply a formidable force, to be sent northward. Others think this demonstration is only to detain the 6th corps from joining Grant.

St. Louis, July 26th.

Advices from north Missouri say the road forty miles west of Hannibal has been taken possession of by the rebels this a. m., and the bridges and depots burned. The people of Palmyra and Quincy are much excited. More than 5,000 men have assembled under General Fisk's call.

Louisville, July 26th.

A guerrilla force (number unknown) is reported threatening Bladenburg (?) this morning with the supposed intention of crossing to Indiana.

St. Joseph, July 26th.

The expedition under Col. Draper, sent out a few days since returned, having killed 100 guerrillas. His loss is nine men. The Platte country is still reported full of small bodies of guerrillas.

New York, July 20th.

The Scotia from Liverpool 6th, Queenstown 7th: A rumor is current at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate officers had agreed on a sea fight off Cherbourg, within ten days.

On the 6th an influential deputation consisting of Marquis Clanricarde, the Bishop of Chester and a number of members of Parliament with several others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge governmental mediation in America. On the plea of inability Palmerston said Government could not consider this was the moment when mediation would be acceptable, both sides being equally sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference; if opportunity for mediation arose, Government would gladly avail itself of it. Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, and the meeting is said to have been satisfactory to all parties. The withdrawal by Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in Parliament, is said to be the result of Palmerston's having given a sort of implied promise to support the motion at a more opportune moment.

The Times' city article says: There is continued demand for Federal securities at Frankfurt. Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

It is confirmed that Denmark proposed a truce, but nothing is known as to the terms offered. It is stated that the Danish Commissioner returned from his mission to the allied headquarters without being able to effect a cessation of hostilities, but advices from Berlin say a truce is granted until July 31st. In the meantime, a peace proposition will be made.

New York, July 26th.

The Herald's Nashville special, says: All the railroads leading from Atlanta, except the Macon road, have been destroyed. There appears to be no disposition on our part to hasten the occupation of Atlanta. Sherman

is not likely to force an engagement in which the enemy will have any great advantage. Reliable information is received that everything is going on right.

The Tribune's special, from Harper's Ferry the 26th, says: The statement that Hunter's force met a disaster, and Kelly and Averill were killed, is untrue. Crook who was in command at Winchester, retreated in good order before a superior force after a severe fight, bringing all his artillery off the field. A portion of his cavalry were stampeded, but have since been organized and every precaution made to give the rebels a warm reception if they should cross the Potomac. Information from trustworthy sources, give the number of the rebel forces at 21,000.

The Tribune's Washington special, says: Colonel Mulligan has been wounded and is a prisoner. Reports from the valley create no excitement here.

Specials say that Washington and Baltimore are not considered in any danger from the present movement. Unless the rebel force is much larger than there is any reason to suspect, its career will be a short one.

Gen. Wright is assigned to command the 6th and 18th corps. Gen. Ricketts commands the 16th corps.

The Herald's Baltimore dispatch of the 26th, 9 p. m., says: All accounts say that Crook succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy which was pushing north, back to Bunker Hill, two miles south of Martinsburg. Rumors are now current of a fight near Harper's Ferry, in which Hunter was badly worsted, they are very indefinite however.

The Times' special, says: So far as known the rebels have halted at Martinsburg. No force was seen on the Potomac, and the Baltimore railroad is not harmed. The rebels appeared before Martinsburg at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, showing two lines about 2,500 strong under Early and Breckenridge, and were joined by Morgan's cavalry; all were under the command of Hill.

Cincinnati, July 26th.

A small party of guerrillas crossed the Ohio near the landing, into Indiana, on the night of the 25th, and are now engaged in plundering the citizens of that vicinity.

Philadelphia, July 26th.

The British bark *Delaware*, from Demerara, reports another disastrous fire in that place on 4th, destroying even a larger portion of the town than the previous one. The loss is several million dollars.

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, July 25th.

Nothing but occasional shelling and picket firing is going on.

Richmond papers of the 22d, claim a decided victory at Atlanta, and declare the Federals were driven back with heavy loss. The same papers say the Federals were defeated at Snickers Gap by Early, and that a number of prisoners were captured.

Very few deserters are coming into our lines now.

St. Louis, July 27th.

A fort Leavenworth special, says: The Indians attacked our trains and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fe road. Gen. Curtis has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians.

Nashville, July 27th.

Information received from an officer from the front, says in two battles in front of Atlanta, were destroyed a large portion of the enemy's two best corps. During Rosseau's raid he captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed or wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules, with about the same number of contrabands, and destroyed thirty miles of railroad, a great quantity of stores. 13 railroad depots on the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad were burned.

New York, July 27th.

The Times' Baltimore correspondent says no apprehension seems to be entertained that the rebels will demonstrate towards Washington or Baltimore this time. Gen. Crook says the force which attacked him near Winchester, on Sunday, was greatly superior to his. They showed a front of four miles, overcoming him on both sides, and could easily have enveloped him, if he had not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

Baltimore, July 27th.

The American of to-day says: there is no confirmation of the report that the rebels had re-entered Martinsburg by way of Sharpsburg or Shepherdstown. It is hardly possible that Early will come in this direction, as he must be aware he will encounter some very different troops from the broken-down columns of Hunter.

New York, July 27th.

Commercial says gentlemen from Frederick City, say there was much excitement on Monday and Tuesday. Government had removed the stores and wounded. The inhabitants were preparing to leave. The enemy is known to be south of the Blue Ridge, and is feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Chicago, July 28th.

We have nothing of a definite character concerning the rebel movements in the Shenandoah valley. All positively known is that a series of battles occurred on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Federals were overpowered and compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry.

ry and Williamsport, removing all their supplies. Our forces held Harper's Ferry on Tuesday night. Up to that time no rebels had been seen in Md. Reports exist that this corps has joined the rebel force, but they are not confirmed.

Specials say that Grant telegraphed that he was still in front of Petersburg. Gen. Grant's movements are reported at Shepherdstown on Tuesday, but it is not known that there was anything serious.

The New York Commercial's special says the War Department says the raid is a humbug.

Baltimore, 9 p. m., July 27th.
Harper's Ferry is still in our hands and there has been no attack on that point yet. A scout left Martinsburg at 7 o'clock last night and reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburg between Crook's forces and the rebels under Breckenridge. On Monday up to 5 p. m. our forces were falling back to this side of the Potomac at Williamsport. The rebels evinced no intention of crossing, and refugees from Washington and other western counties are returning home. It is believed the object of the rebels is to keep our forces out of the valley while they gather the harvest. Later reports assert we have re-occupied Martinsburg. Gen. Wallace issued orders for the immediate enrollment of all able bodied colored men in the city, directing that they be forthwith organized into companies and regiments. This force will constitute a part of the special military forces of the city. The Loyal League are also actively engaged in perfecting their military organizations, and orders restricting the press here from publishing anything relative to the rebel movements, are in force.

Louisville 25th.
Major Kelly from the front on Monday night reports that after the battle of Friday in front of the 15th and 16th regiments, our men killed 2,251 rebels, we captured 1,000 sound prisoners, 1,000 seriously wounded, 11 stand of colors and 23 officers.

Sherman does not desire to occupy Atlanta, though in two hours he could, if he so desired, establish his headquarters there.

New York 25th.
The "Times" correspondent with Butler says the rebels on last Thursday night attacked the 15th and 16th regiments, our men killed 2,251 rebels, we captured 1,000 sound prisoners, 1,000 seriously wounded, 11 stand of colors and 23 officers.

Gen. Viek has ordered an assessment upon the disloyalists in Shelby, Monroe county, sufficient to cover the damage done to the Railroad and the loyal people, the same rule to be strictly enforced over all Railroads in that district. The rebels are doing thorough work, every bush patch in Flatte city and the other rebel towns is being thoroughly searched for bushwhackers. Thornton is said to be disbanding his men, telling them it is impossible to cross the Missouri river, and that as the Federals are close upon them, they will be destroyed if kept together, a large band of his marauders has been heard of for several days.

Sim Hallitt, the General Manager of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed at Wyandot yesterday by M. Talbot, no cause is assigned for the act. Late advices from Little Rock say that Price's army is at Camden, he himself is at Shraveport; Marmaduke is said to be crossing squads of his forces over the Mississippi near James landing and Kirby Smith is attempting the same. Reinforcements from Banks' department for Steele were at the mouth of White river.

New York, July 28th.
The Tribune's special says: The Government received dispatches from Sherman Saturday, there has been no fighting since. Atlanta is being gradually invested by our troops, who were progressing finely. Intelligence of the successful result of a cavalry raid, on the road leading from Atlanta to Macon, was hourly expected. There seems to be no disposition yet on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta. It is probable the city will not be taken without a struggle—regular investment and siege.

The Herald's special says it is reported that Hunter's request to be relieved of his command, will be accepted, and Crook, who has just been appointed brevet Major-Gen., will succeed him.

The rebel raid appears to be dwindling into a comparatively small affair. It is understood the columns which have been in the valley is only a portion of the late invaders. It is the general feeling here that the affair is about over, and that when our forces which are en route to the scene of action—shall arrive, the rebels will be gone. It is certain they have not crossed the Potomac, and the evacuation of Martinsburg is believed to be unnecessary.

Tribune's special says: Gen. Grant today, in reply to a telegram addressed to him by the President, as to whether any considerable body of rebel troops had left his front to reinforce Early and Breckenridge, replied that the rebel army at Petersburg is as strong as ever, and that he does not believe there is any considerable force in the valley. No news has been received here from the upper Potomac. The forces of the Susquehanna are to be fortified, and engineers have been sent from Harrisburg to-day for that purpose.

Washington, July 27th.
Gen. Grant is clearing out his camp hospitals, and sending the sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, among them a number of officers.

New York, July 28th.
Gen. Sandford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining consent from the War Department that 3,000 day men from this State, who may be in service at the close of the war, may be exempted.

The Herald has the following from the Department of West Virginia: Gen. Averell is neither killed nor wounded, and the name is that of a rebel. The capture of prisoners by the enemy, is much exaggerated.

World's special, Washington 27th, says: More recent intelligence is being developed regarding the rebel advance on the upper Potomac. Since the fight on Saturday last in front of Winchester, the enemy has made no new demonstration beyond occupying Martinsburg on Sunday and Monday. On Tuesday day there was authority for stating that they evacuated the place, and have not as yet appeared at any of the Potomac fords. The rebels occupy Falling Waters, on the Virginia side. Our forces are at Williamsport, on the Maryland side.

St. Louis, July 28th.
The Democrat publishes a long account of a conspiracy for the erection of the North-Western Confederacy, referred to a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the order of American Knights. The real object is to embarrass and thwart Government in the conduct of the war and overthrowing Government necessary for the supremacy of the Order. Its professions and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern States; while in the West it is for peace. The Order is of Southern origin, being founded on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Gen. Sterling Price is supreme commander. Vallandigham while in Richmond was made supreme commander of the Northern section of the Order, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham a time in Canada was principally spent in furthering the scheme. He had a conference with some leading spirits in the north soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to Government—among them, W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, Pendleton and Pugh of Ohio. Keyben of St. Louis, Story and Herrick of Chicago, are mentioned. The result of this conference was well known to Government. About the 1st of January Vallandigham issued an Address to the Lodges in the loyal States, in which he called upon the members to renew their efforts, and says the time is approaching which will test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of States, and President Lincoln a usurper. A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in New York on the 22d of February for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March. (the day fixed for the draft) but no definite plan was resolved upon. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a consultation with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada West, early in April for general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMaisters of New York, Chas. L. Hunt of St. Louis, and Lafayette Develin of Indiana. The programme proposed at this meeting was, that Vallandigham should represent his District in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrines of the order and pronounce the existing administration of government a power usurped, which the people had the right to expel by force if necessary; in which he was to be supported by the order. Each Grand Commander was to have an armed body-guard at the Convention for the defense of Vallandigham. This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into armed conflict and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill or capture the civil and military officers, seize all arsenals, arms and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown. As evidence of the truthfulness of this statement we have Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio, which was caused by the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was only by his presence that his election was secured. The numerical strength of this order is said to be considerably over half a million; 150,000 of whom are armed. There is also an organized order in New York called McClellan Minute Men, numbering over 200,000. The Grand Commander in Missouri, is Chas. L. Hunt, nephew of A. H. Lucas, many years, Belgian Consul here. A long list of the names of the members of the order in different States, together with full information, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given for publication.

Philadelphia 28th.
A Gentleman from Baltimore reports great ignorance there regarding military movements. The City is quiet but intense anxiety is felt about the suppression of news, which has caused the most incredible rumors; among others that the Banks and public offices are preparing to remove all valuables from the City.

Baltimore 28th.
A dispatch from Frederick says all is quiet and the news from the front looks favorably. We still hold Harper's Ferry. Some uncertainty exists on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and there are apprehensions of a raid.

Washington 28th.
The Government has received information that the rebels are preparing to evacuate the city of Richmond, and that they are moving towards the Potomac. The Government is preparing to move on to Richmond, and is expecting the rebels to be defeated.

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S. J. LEE'S PROVISION STORE, on Main Street, Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

NOTICE. OFFICE VENTURE GOLD & SILVER MINING CO., Great Salt Lake City, July 21, 1864.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

MANSION HOUSE, Cor. Emigration & State Road, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Co-Partnership Notice. WE have this day associated with us in business W. M. GARDNER, Conrad Pray and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Gardner & Co., Successors of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore.

LATEST OPENING! STEIGHEL & CO.

Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods; BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BLANKETS, RUBBER GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

Great Eastern Market, SURPASS IN ELEGANCE.

LATEST STYLES, CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.

W. L. BAKER, BOLLADAY & HALSH, BANKERS.

CLARK & CO. BANKERS, Great Salt Lake City, DEALERS IN GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT. Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Los Angeles; Clark & Co., Denver.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, Corner of Washington and Battery St., San Francisco.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK, (paid up in gold coin.) \$2,000,000.

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO \$5,000,000.

Stockholders. SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

Correspondents in New York—LEES & WALKER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London—BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring States and Territories, and with Mexico, Cuba, the Atlantic States, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 1st day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by D. O. Mills, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that considerable advantage of private business, matters of general interest, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following particulars of their organization, which are published in the prospectus, and in the First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due approval by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock, and to the extent of the stock, this restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—No stock can be made to stockholders, except upon conditions other than their shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

MINING NOTICE.
THE Miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, G. S. L. City, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said District. Jy23/14

FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

GILBERT & SONS
 (Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
 are now receiving the most

S. J. LEE'S
 MAGNIFICENT STOCK
 of
 Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
 GENERAL "ASSORTED" MERCHANDISE

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON WOOLLEN &
MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Selected to supply this market.

WELL-SELECTED STOCK
JOHN VOISIN
Cor. Exchange & State Sts.
WELL-SELECTED STOCK
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
-and- **PAINTS**
-and- **PAINTS**
Meats and Poultry
Meats and Poultry

And the most comfortable of all styles
EASY TO THROW ON
READY MADE CLOTHING.
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 members of West Virginia : Gen. Averill is
 another killed one wounded, and the same is
DAILY UNION VEDETTE
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Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE

himself as a knight of the Order of the Golden Circle. While in the West it is for many a thing to be knighted, being founded on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the building of a new commandery in Richmond was a well-known commandery of the Northern part of the Order, and a company was raised into it, and the old and new knights to divide the East and West and to divide the Northern and Southern parts of the Order.

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The first strike was held in New York on the 14th of February for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March. The day fixed for the strike, but no definite plan was worked upon. The members of the committee were also known to the police and consequently a consultation with the inspectors took place at 71 Madison Avenue, New York, early in the month of March.

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATE

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members of the order in different States, together with full information as to the funds raised here. A copy list of the names of the financial members of the order is being furnished to the Commissioner in Missouri, is Charles E. Hunt, Grand Master, having over 200,000. The Grand Lodge in New York called Methodist Ministers are assisted. There is also an organized body ready to act with a million dollars.

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